Aust. ent. Mag. 3(2), July, 1

EPIPSOCOPSIS MOULDSI SP. N. REPRESENTING A FAMILY (PSOCOPTERA: EPIPSOCIDAE) NEW TO AUSTRALIA

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Material recently collected on Cape York Peninsula by Mr M. S. M included a single female belonging to an undescribed species of Epipsoci psocopteran family not previously confirmed as occurring in Australia.

Epipsocopsis mouldsi sp. n.

FEMALE

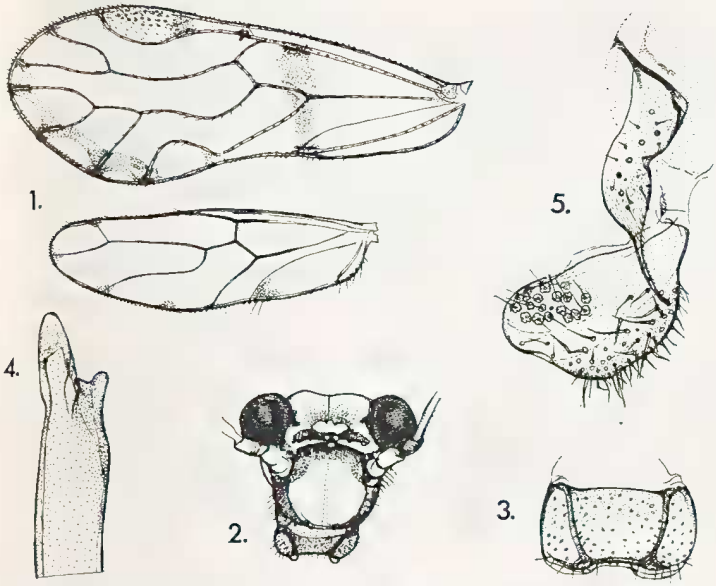
Colouration (in alcohol). Head pale testaceous with markings in va shades of brown (Fig. 2); top of head pale. Genae dark brown except for a small pale patch below eye. Scape and pedicel brown; first flagellar seg pale (antennae broken). Eyes black. Ocelli pale. Maxillary palp with se segment brown, otherwise pale. Thorax dorsally very pale brown, the ant curved surfaces of the antedorsum and lateral lobes a little darker. Fore hind wings hyaline, with brown markings (Fig. 1); pterostigma m colourless, opaque. Legs pale, a little darker at distal end of femora, tibiae a basal and middle dark band; first tarsal segment pale with dark basal second segment pale brown. Abdomen pale with a few irregular brown mar dorsally near base of abdomen.

Morphology. Length of body: 2.5 mm. Median epicranial suture di but colourless. Vertex sparsely setose. Postclypeus fairly flat with long setae. Labrum (Fig. 3). Length of first flagellar segment: 0.45 mm. Eyes la IO/D (Badonnel): 1.3; PO: 0.8. Ocelli small, anterior ocellus evanes Maxillary palps long, fourth segment very long, tapering but with rounded Scape and pedicel fairly stout; first flagellar segment slightly curved in quarter. Lacinia (Fig. 4) with apex of characteristic form. Fore wing length mm; fore wing width: 1.1 mm. Fore wing broad, apex broadly rounded (Fig Sc present as a tiny vestige. Pterostigma very narrow for basal third, expa broadly in distal parts; hind margin smoothly rounded; Rs-M crossvein Areola postica rounded. Cu_2 with a strong curve at distal end. Veins single row of setae; pterostigma with a few small setae. Setae on m between pterostigma and M_2 with blunt apices. Cu_2 without setae. Epi (folded in preparation of type) apparently simple, setose. Paraproct sclerotized, simple, with large trichobothrial field (Fig. 5). Subgenital simple, rounded behind, lightly sclerotized, setose. Gonapophyses (Fi reduced to external valve only.

MALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QUEENSLAND: 1♀ (holotype), Lockerbie, Cape York, 11-12.iv.1975 (M Moulds). Holotype in the Australian Museum.



Figs 1-5. *Epipsocopsis mouldsi* sp. n. ♀. (1) fore and hind wings; (2) head; (3) labrum; (4) lacinia; (5) gonapophysis and paraproct.

Discussion

The genus *Epipsocopsis* Badonnel includes nine described species, eight from the African region and one from Thailand.

E. mouldsi can be distinguished from other members of the genus by its wing pattern (see Fig. 1). In *E. angolensis* (Badonnel) (Angola) there are extensive dark areas of wing membrane; *E. machadoi* Badonnel (Angola and Madagascar) has an irregular submarginal band from pterostigma to areola postica; *E. vilhenai* Badonnel (Angola) has such a band from pterostigma to wing apex only; *E. obuduensis* New (Nigeria) has little colour on the wing apart from a spot at the nodulus and one at Cu_{1b}; *E. spatulata* Smithers (Madagascar) has a faint suggestion of a submarginal band from pterostigma to areola postica; *E. stuckenbergi* Smithers (Madagascar) has a strong, broad, marginal band from pterostigma to areola postica; *E. thailandensis* New (Thailand) has partial bands across the wing; *E. truncatulus* Badonnel (Madagascar) has a pale wing with spots at the nodulus, at the ends of the veins and above the basal section of Cu_{1a}; *E. cincta* Badonnel (Gabon) was described from a nymph with a very distinctive V-shaped mark on the front of the head, a pattern not found in *E. mouldsi.*

Badonnel (1967) provided a key to the species then known.

It is possible that some Oriental, Indonesian and New Guinea species at present included in *Epipsocus* Hagen should be placed in *Epipsocopsis* but this genus is characterized mainly by features of the genitalia and mouthparts which have not been described in those species. In particular, *Epipsocus*

marginatus Enderlein from New Guinea has a wing pattern similar to that some species of *Epipsocopsis*.

Although Enderlein (1903) described *Epipsocus funestus* from Queensl[illegible] and *Epipsocus villosus* from New South Wales, these were transferred [illegible] *Hageniella* Enderlein (Enderlein 1919) which was synonymized with *Pseud[illegible] ecilius* Enderlein (Pseudocaeciliidae) (Roesler 1944) and *Epipsocopsis mou[illegible]* is thus the first true epipsocid to be found in Australia.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr M. S. Moulds for collecting Psocoptera for t[illegible] Australian Museum and Miss J. O'Regan for preparing the illustrations to t[illegible] paper.

References

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A KEY TO SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN OTITIDAE (DIPTERA: SCHIZOPHORA) WITH NOTES ON DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract

Four species of Otitidae, subfamily Ulidiinae, are recorded from Australia: *Pse[illegible] euxesta prima* (Osten Sacken); *Acrosticta apicalis* (Williston); and the introduced *Phyto[illegible] aenea* (Fabricius) and *P. demandata* (Fabricius). A key is given to species and t[illegible] distribution recorded.

Australian Otitidae can be distinguished from Tephritidae by the abs[illegible] of incurved lower fronto-orbital bristles and unbroken costa, and from [illegible] Platystomatidae and Pyrgotidae by the first vein being bare dorsally, or at m[illegible] setulose on distal half. Material examined is housed in the Australian Mus[illegible] Sydney.

Key to species of Otitidae from Australia

1. Prescutellar bristles present; wings with an apical band; frons setose ... [illegible]
   Prescutellar bristles absent; wings hyaline; frons bare .....
2. Frons smooth; entire inner surface of second antennal segment with black setae; fore coxa with distinct black bristles anteriorly; a darkened band extending from stigmatal cell to fourth vein ..... *Pseudeuxesta p[illegible]*
   Frons strongly wrinkled; second antennal segment setose on inner apical margin only; fore coxa bristled apically only; stigmatal cell darkened and a crescent shaped spot distal to junction of second and third veins ..... *Acrosticta a[illegible]*